## NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1871.

## AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

PARIS STILL UNDER MARTIAL LAW. FORTY THOUSAND PRISONERS IN THE HANDS OF THE VERSAILLISTS-MORE COMMUNIST LEAD-ERS SHOT-THE MITRAILLEUSE TO BE USED IN WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS-RESUMPTION

LONDON, Wednesday, May 31, 1871.

Paris is still under military jurisdiction, but communication with the city is now unrestricted, and entrance and exit are free to all. It is said that the number of prisoners now in the hands of the Government exceeds 60,000, and that many of them will be sent

ment exceeds sor trial.

Let he scaperts for trial.

Marshal MacMahon, in a proclamation just issued, divides Paris into four commands, viz.: the East, North, Center, and South. Gen. Vinoy is appointed to the command of the East, Gen. Ladmirant to that of the North, mand of the Cast, Gen. Ladmirant to the to the North, n. Denai to that of the Center, and Gen. Cissey to

The sublication and circulation of newspapers in the Departments of the Seine are made subject to special authorization by Marshal MacMahon.

usses and cabs have commenced running again restaurants, and places of amusement are opening c doors, but are ordered to close at midnight. All eters who disobey will be handed over to the miliauthorities. The Journal des Dibats has reap-Nearly all the newspapers which temporarily removed to Versailles have returned to Paris. A new journal, the Tricolor, advocates the restoration of the Orieans Princes, on the ground that they will be a stand-

It is reported that M. Pyat has escaped from Paris. A and a half of francs were found upon the person of M. Matthieu, an officer of the Commune, who was caped by the Versallies troops. The corpse of M. Varlin a Minister of the Commune, was searched, and on it was discovered money to the amount of 403,000 francs. Krenlin, who was among the insurgent leaders captured at Vincennes, has been shot. Oscyn, a member of the Commune, was delivered to the Versaillists by the Prussians and seen afterward executed.

The Court-Martial has ordered the use of the mitrailleuse in the case of wholesale executions. Several war ships at Cherbourg have been transformed into hulks for the imprisonment of captured insurgents. Orders to set fire to buildings which had been previously marked by the Central and Safety Committees for de-

struction, have been found on insurgent prisoners. The National Guard throughout France will be dis-

Gen. Leflo goes to St. Petersburg as Embassador from France. He is succeeded as Minister of War by Gen. Cissey. M. Picard has been appointed Governor of the Bank of France, having resigned the Ministry of the Interior and is succeeded therein by M. Victor Lefranc. The Bishop of Orleans, M. Dupanloup, will be the suc cessor of M. Darboy, the Archbishop of Paris, who was assessinated by the insurgents.

A Society has been organized in Havre whose object

to prevent the resumption of intercourse between

The Monde announces that the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale have proclaimed their adherence to the manifesto of the Count de Chambord, and that the fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists is complete. The adherents of the Duke of Aumale and the Benapartists are both very active in their schemes for the resteration of the Bourbon and Napoleonic dynastics.

All foreigners in Paris are required to report their names and addresses to the headquarters of the army. There are still a great number of unburied corpses in

Some apprehensions are felt that the walls of the Tuileries and Hetel de Ville will fall.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has rejected resolution of regret for the expulsion of Victor Hugo. The Ministers, in their speches before the House, se-verely condemned the complicity of intellectual malefactors with the crimes of the Commune. Victor Hugo as left Belgium for Holland.

M. Francois Hugo has written a letter to the Independonce Belge giving the details of the attack on his father's gace Beige giving the details to the the mob cried "Death to Hugo!" The Beige disapproves of the expulsich of M. Hugo from Belgie

The Italian Government has instructed its prefects throughout the country to capture all Parisians who

THE BUTCHERY OF COMMUNISTS STILL GO-

ING ON.

TWENTY-SIX MEN AND SEVEN WOMEN SHOT AT ONCE-THEIR BODIES CARRIED AWAY D SCAVENGER-CARTS.

From The Evening Telegram,

Paris, Wednesday, May 31, 1871. To-day 33 Communists, among whom were seven women, were shot in a body by a company of soldiers. Around three sides of the square, troops to the number of 1,500 were drawn up, under command of Col. Guizot. At 8 o'clock the prisoners, who had been confined in the conl-cellars back of the perfer's lodge in the Hotel de Ville, were brought out, their hands tied behind their backs, and then marched by the main gateway through a double file of sol cirrs, and having reached the center of the wide area in teast of the Hotel de Ville, were ranged in a row, and made to kneel down close together. There was nothing the whole plaza but three empty scavenger carts, which stood in a line at the rear of the prisoners. When the company was in line and ready to fire, Col. Guizot stepped forward and told the prisoners in a few words hat they were to suffer death for having been caught in the act of setting fire to buildings and dwellings of Paris. At this moment the women uttered a piercing shrick and began to sway themselves back and forth. An officer adsword. A few moments afterward a volley was fired, was presented. Three of the women, who were in the and writhing in agony. A second volley was fired and a third, and not until the sixth did all the prisoners cease to live. The dead bodies were then flung into the three seavenger carts and carded away to be burfed. There were very few people on the scene

HENRI ROCHEFORT. Count Rochefort, the most prominent and

most feared of all the later journalistic assailants of the Napoleonic dynasty, has been deservedly more widely known than any of the Red Republican leaders whose solitical histories have found a sudden end, and whose fate he is reported to have shared. As contributing to the turbulent anarchy that reigns in France, the record of his career will occupy no inconsiderable place in the crowded chronicle of the last three years. Henri, Viscount de Rochefort-Luçay, was born in July, 1802. His father was a dramatist, but one of little note. As a boy, Rochefort was impetuous and flery; even be fore the end of his school-days he had fought his first duel, and physical bravery was a marked feature of his character. At school and college, his satirical verses altracted attention and praise, and his republican beliefs appeared even in his earliest writings. He is said to have derived his political theories from his mother, a woman of strong and fixed republican principle. In a collection of stories of his boyhood is a striking account of his lead-erable of a school riot, caused by his determined opposi-tion to what he fancled "tyranny." Chosen from his ol to read a poem before the Archbishop of Paris, he defied authority by the bitter satire of his verses, and incurred the censure of histoschers; but this did not prevent his taking hisdegree at their academy in 1830. He soon asbamloned the study of medicine, which he at first purmed, and secured, through family influence, a clerk-kip in a Government office, from which he was afterward transferred to other similar posts, though ultimately un-successful in them all. After these changes, he found

were brilliant and cutting.

The beginning of his open and formidable attack on the Imperial Government was his publication of the famous Lauterne. The impredent wrath which the Government

his career at last, and became an editor of the Paris Charisgri. In journalism he attained great success and,

in 1868 he was one of the prominent editors of the Figure.

His few dramas also met with some favor, and his satires

Victor Noir, and for his part in those he was imprisoned, the to be released by the revolution of September. He was a memoer of the Provional Government, and took part in the defense of Paris; but at the end he found himself placed in a strange position by the establishment of the Commune. Regarded as too flory an agitator by the Versailles Government, he preferred to remain within the city; but, throughout the turbulent days that cusued, he manifested little sympathy with the Communist leaders, used his influence on the side of order, and was regarded with no little suspicion by the men whose fanaticism surpussed his own.

passed his own.

It was while attempting to escape from Paris that Rechefort was captured by the Versalllists; and now the telegraph brings the report that he has been tried by court-martial and shot, with the men whose excesses he would gladly have restrained. The torch that lighted the quick blaze of Red Republicanism has been trampled out with the giant conflagration that it kindled.

GEN. CLUSERET.

A literal "soldier of fortune" was Gen. Cluseret, the Communist Minister of War, who has been executed by the Versaillists. He was at various times engaged in the military service of France, of Italy, and of the United States. In the French service in Algeria and the Crimea he attained the rank of Captain with the rosette of the Legion of Honor; under Garibaldi he became a Colonel; and upon offering his services to the Brigadier-General. To this various service is to be dded his exertions in behalf of the Mexicans opposed to Maximilian, and as a military agent of the Fenians, as well as, no doubt, the co-conspirator of half the ultramists of Europe. He came to the Commune ripe with experience in war and in revolutionary projects, a gray veteran, but one who remained in no service long, and who had as yet achieved success in no un-

Gen. Cluseret was a member of a respectable family of Spanish origin, settled in La Gironde for a century and half. As a captain in the French army he won unusual distinction, but left that service immediately after the Crimean war, avowedly to devote his life to revolution ary projects. After serving for a while with Garibaldi, the Rebellion, and engaged in service under the immediate command of Gen. Fremont. His principal military operation consisted in handling a body of troops in co ginia, against Stonewall Jackson, and in this he won a reputation as a dashing and tireless leader. He did not remain long in the army, however, and shortly turned up at New-York in control of a journal called The New Nation, which at once schleved notoriety by its virulent abuse of Gen. Grant, then at the head of the armies in the field. After this prelude, the real object of the establishment of the paper, namely, the nomination of Gen. Fremont for the Presidency, in 1864, was disclosed. As usual, in Clu seret's enterprises, The New Nation shortly proved a fall ure. Meantime, he had quarreled with his candidate for

In January, 1866, Cluseret visited England, and examned the principal arsenals and military camps. The British authorities were greatly alarmed afterward on finding that the inspection was in the interest of the Fenian cause, and not, as Cluseret represented at the time, for information of the military authorities of New projects and revolutionary schemes, and ultimately was expelled by the French Government. He was in the city when the French and German war broke out, but did nothing in connection with it until the Government of National Defense came into power. He quarreled with its leading men, and received no command. After the fall of Paris he stimulated revolution-ary manifestations in Marseilles and Lyons, and then went on to Paris, where he was cordially received by the Reds. He was elected a member of the Commune, and became conspicuous for his ultra-revolutionary doctrines. Having attained the perilous station of Minister of War under the Commune, he enacted a leading part in the defense of Paris, at-taching himself with singular desperation to the fluctutaching himself with singular desperation to the fluctuating fortunes of the Communists, and displaying considerable ability in controlling that urbulent faction. His administration was, however, interrupted by a period of arrest and inprisonment for permitting the garrison at Fort D'Issy to be surprised. It does not appear that he afterward fully recovered his former power as Minister, though nominally holding the position. Personally, Cluseret is described as having been tall, soldierly in his bearing, and of a disposition which has caused it to be said that, during a campaign, he was always either fighting or in paramit of some woman. ays either fighting or in put ait of some woman, hough able to speak English well, he had a singular in-bility to write it. He had been a Communist all his fe, and probably would not have wished to outlive the

THIERS PROMISES TO MAINTAIN THE REPUBLIC.

Vermilles Correspondence of the Independence Beige.

After the stormy discussion respecting the Peace Treaty, M. Thiers held a Reception. It was remarked that only the Left center and the whole Republican center were present; M. Thiers warmly received the Deputles who had so firmly supported him.

It thank you?" said he "for the natingle assistance. Republican center were present; M. Thiers warmly received the Deputies who had so firmly supported him. "I thank you," said he, "for the patriotic assistance you have given me. I am happy to see the men who represent the Republic support me in the difficult task I have accepted, and which I hope soon to bring to a good end. I have declared myself for the Republic. You understand that if I, an old Monarchist, declare the Republic to be the true form which the Government of France should assume, it is not without much reflection that I have attained this conviction. I am an honest man. At the age I have reached one has but one interest—that of being favorably remembered. I shall therefore deceive mo one. I shall not betray the Republic. As long as I am at the head of the Government the Republic will be in no danger. A certain part of the Right has shown itself hostile to me personally. What can I do in the matter I is it because I will not lend myself to any combination! The Duc D— wished for the Embassy to Russia. M. M. T. wanted me to restore the official candidature in favor of one of his relations; I shall not restore it. I know why these gentlemen attack me. It is because I will not lend myself to any constinction in the part of the country I hope at length to receivablish order, which is so essential to us, with the Republic, which is no less so. I feel a conviction that justice will be done me at last." This language, uttered frankly and even with good humor, made a deep impression on the numerous Republicans who thronged the rooms of the prefecture.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA. THE SULTAN CONFERRING AN IMPERIAL ORDER ON THE CZAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, May 30, 1871. The Director of the Turkish Foreign Office has gone to St. Petersburg, taking with him the insignia of the Imperial Order of Osmanie for the Emperor Alexander, and corresponding distinctions for the Russian

MASSACRE IN ALGERIA.

Matin Correspondence of The London Times.
Accounts from Algiers to the 6th of May state Accounts from Algiers to the 6th of May state that the insurrection continues to rage as fiercely as ever, and some dreadful massacres had been perpetrated by the Arabs at Delly, Bougie, and Palestro. At the last-mentioned village the whole male population, consisting of 46 individuals, were murdered with the greatest brutality and the women and children carried off into the interior. It is satisfactory to learn, however, that in almost every engagement with the Freuch forces the Kabyies have been driven back with loss. The Italian fron-clad frigate Roma and Spanish iron-clad Arpides were in the neighborhood for the protection of the interests of Italian and Spanish subjects. The English iron-clad Defense left Malta for Algiers on the 9th inst.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL-LOW PRICES.

The announcement that the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Coal Company would sell 80,000 tons of coal at public auction at their office, No. 26 Exchangeplace, attracted a large crowd of buyers yesterday. The oldding was very spirited, and the prices were such as to shake effectually the present high retail rates. The following table gives the highest and lowest prices obtained, with a comparison of those of Nov. 30, 1870, when

INDIANS BETRAYED AND MASSACRED-MORE THAN 100 DEAD OR MISSING.

The official report of the wanton butchery of friendly Indians under protection of the United States at Camp Grant, Arizona, is even more horrible than the telegraphic report gave reason to fear. Capt. Thomas S. Bunn, in command at Camp Lowell, capt. Johns S. Bunn, in command at Camp Lowell, on the 29th of April dispatched a message from Tucson to the commanding officer at Camp Grant, informing him that a displayed against this publication only added to the unexampled success of his satires, which were most keen
and tother, though their literary merit was not always so
great as at their beginning. Banished for his persise on
opposition, he continued the publication of the Landerics
at Brussels, but returned to Paris in time to become inwaived in the agitations provoked by the shooting of
jiving under the protection of the Government, were

attacked at daybreak, on the 30th of April, by a strong party of citizens of Tucson, aided by some Papajoe Indians. The Indians under protection since they had been at Camp Grant had done (the Post Commander, Lieut. Whitman, says) "everything in their power to prove their sincerity and good faith." The attack was a mere butchery. Lieut. Whitman reports that "63 bodies have been found, and more than 100 are dead or missing. All save eight are women and children." The report concludes with the particulars of some proposed measto save "from a life of debauched scrvilude." "as the Government no longer recognizes private ownership of human beings," the surviving women and children whom the citizens from Tucson are supposed to have carried off with them. There is no indication in the dispatches of any mensures to punish the perpetrators of this unexampled outrage.

SUICIDE AT THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

A VERMONTER SHOOTS HIMSELF -- EXPENSIVE

HABITS THE CAUSE. A middle-aged man arrived, on Tuesday evening, at the Grand Central Hotel on Broadway, registered himself as "J. F. Hayes, Mass.," and was assigned a suite of three rooms on the Broadway front. He seemed to have plenty of money, and apparently desired the best the house afforded. At 10 a.m., yesterday, he rang his bell, and desired that a morning newspaper be sent to him. He was then in his night shirt, and was not seen alive afterward. During the afternoon one of the girls en tered his room to make up the bed, and on looking into the bath-room saw the occupant sitting in the bath naked, with blood issuing from his right side. She at once gave an alarm, and some of the employés entered and found some time during the forenoon, as the body, when found, was cold. The weapon used was a small revolver, which was in the right side, and the hemorrhage was mostly internal. On the table in the bedroom was a long letter, addressed, "To my friends," in which the deceased set forth that he had become addicted to extravagant habits, was living beyond his means, and saw no hope for the better; for these and other reasons he had determined to end his life; he implored for-giveness from all his relatives, and trusted to giveness from all his relatives, and trusted to meet them hereafter; he gave the address of some friends in Mansfeld-place, to whom he desired that information of his suicide might be sent. It was subsequently ascertained that his real name was George E. Hathaway of Rutland, Vt. He was agent for some extensive marble works at that place, and was considered a good business man, with excellent prospects. He lost his wife and one child several years age. His father is one of the wealthiest men in Rutland.

Coroner Young took charge of his effects, and ordered the body removed to the Morgue. An inquest will be held to-day. It was ascertained that the deceased was insured for \$10,000 by the Travelers' Company, and \$2,500 by the New-York Life Insurance Company.

EIGHT-HOUR LEAGUE CONVENTION.

ADDRESS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Boston, May 31 .- A convention of the Boston Eight-Heur League was held to-day in Horticultural Hall, when resolutions were adopted declaring that labor reform is based on principles lying at the root of demo cratic institutions, and is therefore a problem of national

Hall, when resolutions were adopted declaring that labor reform is based on principles lying at the root of democratic institutions, and is therefore a problem of national concern; favoring cooperation, but regarding it impracticable until the poverty and ignorance of the laboring class and the excessive wealth of the employing class have been reduced; affirming that the reduction of hours of labor will gradually equalize wealth and not increase the cost of production, and indorsing the woman's rights movement as a part of labor reform.

Wendeil Phillips reported the resolutions and was the principal speaker. The aim of his remarks was to show the usefulness and the necessity of the eight-hour reform, as illustrated by the recent events in Paris. The more he reflected on the questions of labor reform the larger, graver, and the more important it seemed. He did not join in the universal voice of the American press in their indiscriminate condemnation of the conduct of the revolutionists in Paris. Certainly he felt disgust at the vandal destruction of public and private property, but in this struggle between Paris and Versalies, Paris represented what every American ought to love—the desire of the French people to govern themselves. The Parisians knew that Thiers was seeking the restoration of the Bonarace, and it was an honorable effort, and one that is to be honored. There was no other people in Europe that has done one-half the service to science that France has within the last 100 years had done one-half what France, and it was an honorable effort, and one that is to be honored. There was no other country in Europe that in the last 200 years had done one-half what France had for art. In science and art France leads Europe to-day, and when you come to consider the question of Liberty incorporated in institutions, there is no other country in Europe that in the last 200 years had done one-half what France had for the service to science and art France leads Europe to other country. Bosten was growing twice as ra THE PUBLIC HEALTH-MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

A communication was received by the Board partment of Charities and Correction, announcing that Susan Johnson had died in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island from an ampufation of the thigh, and that Dr. Russell, Registrar of Records, had refused to grant a burial permit. After considerable discussion the permit was granted. The Assistant Health Inspectors

and the Tenement Inspectors have performed since

permit was granted. The Assistant Health Inspectors and the Tenement Inspectors have performed since March's 56,199 vaccinations. There is a growing disposition on the part of the poorer classes to be vaccinated. Seven thousand and twenty-two tenements have been visited, and 24,967 inspections made. More than two-thirds of the city has already been inspected. Dr. Russell submitted the following report:

There were 439 registered deaths during the past week, being an increase of 25 over the preceding week, and an excess of 15 over the corresponding period of 1870. Zimotic diseases produced 136 deaths; constitutional, 94; local, 185; developmental, 44; and violent causes, 30. There were 20 fatal cases of small-per—a decrease of 1—and 12 of scarlingers, and 6 to typhoid fever—an increase of 10, 2, and 3 respectively. Nevro deaths were due to remittent fever—an increase of 4. Ery-sipelas occasioned 8 deaths, 7 of which were of infants. The mortality from phthiss pulmonals was 61, the lowest figure intention of nearly 100,000, of whom 7.9 deedl in tenement houses. The mean reading of the harmonier for the week was 29,354 inches, and near itemperature 69,779 Fahrenheit, being 6,939 higher than for the corresponding period for ten reserve the corresponding period for teners. The maximum temperature and the shade on Friday and 1139 in the san on Naturiar. The mean degree humidity was equivalent to 42,51. The mortality from mail-per in epond from 50 to 22; in Neventale-on Type from 15 to 22; and in Southampton from 22 to 12. In Brussels, during the previous week, it had his week eliding May 11, there was a large increase, the fatal cases amounting to 10 in a total of 555 deaths. In Vienna, out of 514 deaths for the week coding May 6, there were 9 from small-por.

Commissioner Mathally offered as an amendment to the rules, that Mayor Hall be added to the Standing Committees, the question to be voted on at the next meeting. The report of the City Sanitary Inspector showed a slight decline in all contagious diseases.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. .The Hon. J. K. Casey died at Vernon, Ill., yes-

Baron Von Lederer, the Austrian Minister to e United States, will preside over the arbitration of the Cuban claims.

The body of Dr. McEgan of the steamship City Durham, recently drawned at Halifax, was buried restranged from the find the bedy of Capt. Mathewa have proved unsuccessful.

efforts to find the besty of Capt. Mathews have proved unsuccessful.

... The President has appointed Isaac C. Mills United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkaneas, Stephen R. Harrington, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkaneas, and Kobert Wallace, United States Marshal for South Carolina.

... The shareholders of the Hilmois Central Railroad have decised the following-named directors: J. Pierpout Morgan and Louis Von Hoffman, New-York; John Newell, Chicago, to serve until May, 1875; Lucien Tither, Chicago, to serve until May, 1875; University of Chicago, to State Chi

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. . The liquor store burned in Bridgeport belonged Mahon & Wren, the building to Jan. E. Dunham.

....The revolution in Panama is ended, the steamer Moutillo has been restored, and the revolutionists at Cheriqui ...Gov. Hoffman has not yet acted on the bill nding sid to the Midland and Adirocolack Railroads. He has already none hearing to the friends of the measure, and will give another we deciding.

Judge Lindlay of the St. Louis Circuit Court a granted as injunction against George C. Miller, Zachorish Sinons, of Charles W. Murray, proprietors of the Missouri State Lottery, realing them and their agents from selling tickets and conducting the using of that lottery.

THE PITTSTON DISASTER.

THE VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY-AN-OTHER INVESTIGATION OPENED BY THE MINE INSPECTOR—THE TESTIMONY ELICITED.

PITTSTON, May 31 .- The Coroner's jury on investigating the causes of the disaster at the West Pitts-ton mine on Saturday, brought in the following verdict

VERDICT OF THE JURY. We, the undersigned jurors of the Coroner's inquest

upon the bodies of John Burroughs, E. R. Davis, Benjamin Jones, David Edwards, and others, being duly sworn and obligated as to our duties, as required by law, respectfully submit that the cause of the death of the persons above mentioned was from the effects of impure air, caused by improper ventilation in the West Pittston mine, operated by Blake & Co., and from the inhalation of carbonic cas, the result of the conflagration of the breaker over the head of the shaft of said mine; that when the breaker took fire there was no means for supplying the men with fresh air, and they were subjected to breathe foul and polsonous gas. The air in the mine continued its natural courses from 10 to 20 minutes, when neither fresh air came into the mine nor foul air was expelled, and smoke and carbonic gas was forced clear through the shaft into the gangways and breasts; that the fire was communicated to the breaker from friction of one of the journals of the fan in the breaker, above the engine-room; that Blake & Co. took charge of the West Pittston mine on or about Jan. 1, 1871; and furthermore, there is but one air passage for fresh air to descend to the mine, and but one passage for the cascape of gas and obnoxious air: and that the said down cast and up cast passage of fresh air and foul air were through a shaft of 250 feet in depth, having its outlet directly under the breaker, and that no work was in progress at the time of the fire upon any contemplated second shaft, tunnel, slope, or any other construction, above or below ground, for the supply of fresh air to the mine. Furthermore, that repeated attempts to improve the quantity and quality of the air were made by the said Blake & Co., and that each and every one of the said Blake & Co., and that each and every one of the said Blake & Co., and that each and every one of the said minute after the resonance of the providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines, section 3, article 7, approved March 20, 1871. Furthermore, there was negligence on the part of the employes of the Courpany in not keeping the journals of the fan properly olded. Furthermore, that Blake & Co. were working in the mine at one shaft and at one time more than twenty men, and that apon Saturday, May 24, 1871, and that had any producing coal upon one shaft and at one time in the mine and furthermore, that Thomas M, Williams, Muning Inspector for and i

JAMES WEISH,
J. FITZFATRICK,
S. T. BARRETT,
The mine inspector, F. M. Williams, has decided to

open another court for investigating the causes and re-suits of the conflagration of Saturday, and this morning known of the result of the Coroner's jury's deliberations. The ground on which he assumes this unprecedented action is that of a decision rendered by Presiding Judge Harding of this county on a case entirely different from the present one. The evidence thus far elicited, it will be seen, does not differ materially from that given before the Coroner's jury. McDermott, the engineer, was called, but his evidence was not new nor different from that al-ready published.

Young Davis testified: I did not see the fire until the alarm was given; I smelled grease burning before I heard the alarm; I have heard that the breaker machinery was dangerous; I know that one of the journals was in the habit of becoming heated, and took fire once or twice; I have not seen any fire blazing there lately; I saw a little fire but we put it out; I smelled the burning of all some ten or fifteen minutes before the alarm of fire was heard.

ilire' but we put it out; I smelled the burning of oil some then of fifteen minutes before the alarm of fire was heard.

Thomas Woodhouse, feeder of breaker, testified: When I heard the alarm, I took time to pick up my tools, and went down; they were throwing water on the fire when I got down; I know that the journals were liable to heat; I know of nothing else dangerous; any journals are inable to become heated, and sometimes the oil was poor; it was about three weeks before the fire that I knew of the heating of the journals; we generally got what oil we wanted for the machinery from the Company; we had bad oil orce.

Joseph Crosley festilided: I was working at the West Pittston shaft around the schutes; I was just oippointe the fan when I saw the fire about the size of my liand, and I called for some water, and if I could have got it I would have put it out; this was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon; I had heard of the journals becoming heated, but nothing of any consequence.

Edward Elwell bestified: Crooks and I and a boy went up on the first carriage; when I got up I saw the fire about 50 feet above the fan; I heard young Davis say to McDermott, the engineer, "Didn't I teil you ip to 15 minutes before the fire broke out I smelled oil burning I'.

Frank Keller testified: I was ordered by Mr. Kenrick to put up an additional fan in the mine for better venitation; he said there must be more air in the mine; I don't know how many men were in the mine on Saturday; the whole number engaged in the mine on the three shifts averaged 80; I first saw the fire near the fan in the pump wheel.

John Tuhili, machinist, testified: The fan made from

tiliation; he said there must be more air in the mine; I don't know how many men were in the mine on a sturday; the whole number engaged in the mine on a sturday; the whole number engaged in the mine on a sturday; the whole number engaged in the mine on a sturday; the whole number engaged in the mine on a sturday; the whole number engaged in the mine on a sturday; the pump wheel.

John Tuhili, machinist, testified: The fan made from 90 to 100 revolutions per minnte when the engine made from 45 to 50; I thought it was capable of running 300 revolutions with safety; I have been working on improvements in the machinery as fast as possible, and I was to make some improvements about the fao, pump, and on the safety tracks of the carriage.

W. Wynn Kenrick, Superintendent, testified: On Saturday, while I was about going down the mine; I saw a fire running up the up-cast; I stopped all air and stopped the fan, and ordered a signal to be given to the miners engaged; the first three carriages brought up men; the fan would drown any fire by its suction; I heard the airum before I saw it; there were five men in one of the hoisted carriages, and am not certain how many were on the others; if the engineer could have lovered the carriage a dozen times I do not think that anyone would have dared to come up, the fire spread so rapidly; a spark of fire from a miner's lamp might have communicated the fire to the breaker; I think the journals were liable to heat very often; it was the breaker loss's business, by special instructions from me, to keep all the machinery well offed; the size of the up-cast is two feet six by two feet eight; I did not hear until the day of the fire that there had ever been any fire there, or excessive heat of the journals; I discharged a man about two weeks ago for not attending to his duties in oiling the machinery; we had in the mine, on the day of the configuration, between 45 and 48 men.

By Inspector—Did I say that I approved of the condition of the mine.

You expressed an approval of our pians a

down.

Simon Thomas testified: Was working outside of the
West Pittston shaft on Saturday; worked in the mine for
three years; seven or eight men came out before the
fire; do not think there was any pretension to work according to law; it was talked among the men that the
Inspector should come around and do his duty, and re-Inspector should come the number of meu. The Inspector (not under oath) here made an explana-

then did think he was implicated in helping to break the

The evidence is closed, and the case of the Inspector has certainly gained nothing. The people will sift the testimony and approve the verdict of the Coroner's jury. Inspector Williams has filed his testimony in his office, and nothing further is likely to be done with it. The talk among the miners on the streets implies that suits will be commenced against Blake & Co. very soon. Liberal responses are already coming to the appeal to the benevolent in behalf of the suffering families of the victims of West Pittston. The funeral of Owen Mackin was attended to-day by about 2,000 people.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

NEW-ENGLAND BRANCH OF THE TRACT SOCIETY. Boston, May 31.-It appears from the Treasarer's report that the New-England Branch of the American Tract Society received, during the year, from contri-

can Tract Society received, during the year, from contributions and legacies, \$7,784; by the sale of publications, \$22,445 88, making a total of \$40,229 90, which is an increase of \$2,868 over the receipts of last year.

The amount received by the Parent Society of New-York, during the year ending April 1, 1871, from all the New-England States, was \$28,297 25, an increase of \$5,367 over last year. Since the establishment of this brauch twelve years ago, the aggregate amount received from contributions and legacies is \$200,078 44, and from the sale of publications, \$334,656 68, making a total for the twelve years of \$53,743 52. The American Messenger and Child's Paper have a paid chreulation of 44,000 copies for Boston, and a total circulation of 528,000 copies.

CONGREGATIONAL AND UNITARIAN SOCIETIES. Boston, May 31.-The financial operations of the American Congregational Society for the year cover

the American Congregational Society for the Var Cover, the amount of \$162,597; balance on hand, \$37,143; unpaid subscriptions, \$48,525. E. S. Tobey of Boston was recleated President of the Society.

The American Unitarian Association has reflected Henry Chapin of Worcester, Mass., President, and Whilaman C. Bryant of New-York, and John Wells of Boston, Vice-Presidents. Among the Directors chosen are Mrs. Frederick T. Gray, and Mrs. James Freeman Clarke.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION. Boston, May 31 .- The American Missionary Association held its anniversary to-day, the Rev. Dr. Kirk presiding. The annual report shows that 228 teachers are now employed principally in the instruction of freedmen, with a school attendance mumbering over 1,500. Dr. Kirk made a birds address, in which he claimed that the President and Congress had failed in their duty in protecting citizens of the South. If necessary, 500,000 men should have been used to do it. There was a gigantic conspiracy in progress, and its culmination would be seen at the polls in November, 1872. If the Democratic party did not favor the Ku-Klux, it should say so; and if it did favor them, we should know where it stood, and act accordingly! The war was not over; it was still going on at the South in detail, and the ultimate purposes of the Rebehaver ripening rapidly.

The following resolution was adopted:

Esselved, That his meeting expresses its hearful sympathy with the loyal people of the South, in the subtract of the linking and their subtraction of the subtraction of the resolution was adopted:

Esselved, That his meeting expresses its hearful sympathy with the loyal people of the South, in the subtracts of corrument our hearty co-greation in every constitutional and Christian effort for their relief and protection.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY. CHICAGO, Ill., May 31.-In the Presbyterian Assembly, to-day, the Rev. Dr. Jacobus was elected Chairman of the Sustentation Committee, and the committee was increased from seven to nine members. It was recommended that the Presbyteries unite in making uniform arrangements for the observance in 1872 of the third centennial celebration of the life and works of uniform arrangements for the observance in 18.20 and third centennial celebration of the life and works of John Knox, the massacre of St. Barthelomew, and other similar religious events. It was resolved that it was not expedient to make this or next year a memorial year. It was resolved that the report of the Committee on Benevolent Works be taken from the table, and the items not acted on at the present session referred to a new committee to report at the next annual Assembly. The Mileage Committee reported the receipts at \$24,333 06, and the disbursements, \$7,945 60. Excluding freedmen and missionary stations, reports bave been received from all the Presbyteries except five. It is recommended that the Presbyterian assessment for commissioners and contingent funds for the General Assembly for 1872 be fixed at 6 cents per member. The report was adopted.

San Francisco was withdrawn from the list of places for holding the next meeting, on account of not hearing from the officials of the Pacific roads. A vote was then taken, and resulted as follows: Springheld, In, 6; Baltimore, 5c, Detroit, 170. The Rev. Charles Elliott was appointed delegate to the Waidensian Synod.

The Moderator announced the following Committees:

On the Benevolence of the Charch-Eliers, W. 8, tilman, J. T. Johnson, Norman White William Walker, Wan, T. Bosth, Beal, F. Bader, W. M. E. Bodge, Jr., C. R. Agnew Samuel C. Perlins, and G. 8. Benevol, Milabsters, the Rev. Direct, John Hall, T. 8, Hasting, W. M. Parton, S. T. Stearns, S. W. Musgreve, and one additional member to be appointed weach of the signature.

P. Kellegg, and Thomas L. Mortiand. The usual resolutions of thanks were adopted, accompanied with the customary speeches. After singing a part of the 885th hymn and the delivery of a prayer by the Moderator, the Assembly was pronounced dissolved. Its successor will meet in Fourth-st. Church, Detroit, on the

MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB. The Brooklyn Yacht Club held a meeting at their rooms last evening, ex-Commodore Kidd in the chair. The Treasurer reported \$221.79 en hand. Eleven new regular members were elected, and Capt. James A. Merriman of the U.S. Marine Corps was constituted an honerary member. The Committee charged with pro-curing a pertrait of ex-Commodore Kidd presented the work for the acceptance of the Club. It is from the studio of Benjamin Gurney, and cost \$150. Commodore Voorhees, in behalf of the Committee on Time Allow-ance, stated that, in conjunction with the New York Yacht Club, a scale had been perfected which he believed would give entire satisfaction. The measurement was to be hereafter on the scale of displacement

ment was to be hereafter on the scale of displacement instead of area.

Ex-Commodore Haight reported that the steamers Josephine, for guests, and William Fletcher, for the judges, and the press, and the 23d Regiment band, had been secured for the recatta. Capt. Samuel Samuels of the yacht Drendmanght and five others were proposed for membership. A communication from the New-York Yacht Club announced efficially the determination of that body to offer two prize-cups to be sailed for by all yachts of regularly organized clubs, no allowance of time being given, however, for difference in displacement. The Hoboken Yacht Club presented a large photograph of their club-house, and asked the Brooklyn Yacht Club to Join them in their regarts on July 4. This request was haid upon the table until the next meeting. The office of Rear-Admiral was then created, and an amendment to that effect added to the Constitution. Commodore Voornees announced that the officers of the Club had decided to offer four prizemedals independently of any cups which the City of Brooklyn, or any outside parties, might see fit to give, for the union regatta—to be taken by the first boat in each class (schooners, first and second-class sloops, and open boats), all so competing to sail without time allowance. The Commodore further stated, that with the cooperation of several members of the Club, he had tendered the command of the Brooklyn Yacht Club to Commodore James Gordon Bennett for the proposed reception of Prince Alexias of Russia, who is expected to arrive in his yacht during the season. Commodore Bennett's letter of acceptance was then read. tion of Prince Alexias of Russia, who is expected to arrive in his yacht during the season. Commodore Bennett's letter of acceptance was then read.

President Kidd presented to the Cluba large painting of the yacht Alice, which won the regatta on Sept. 29, 1870.

A collation tendered by Commodore Voorhees was served in the supper-room at the close of the meeting.

A HUSBAND KILLED BY HIS WIFE Bernard Devine, a laborer, and his wife Maria have occupied an apartment on an upper floor of the tenement No. 410 East Eighteenth-st. for some time past. Both drank occasionally, and on these occasions invariably quarreled and fought, to the annoyance of their neighbors. Yesterday they drank and quarreled, as usual, and Devine attempted to chastise the weman. A severe struggle followed. She caught up a heavy dish and struck her husband on the head with it, felling him to the floor, where he lay partially insensible, and bleeding profusely from a long, deep cut. The neighbors were apprised of the fact by the woman, and the police were called in. Devine was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The attendant surgeon, on examination, pronounced his skull fractured. Mrs. Devine was arrested and locked up in the East Twenty-second-st. Police Station. She declared positively that she had no intention of injuring her husband seriously, and that what she did was in the heat of passion. Devine continued to sink gradually until 11 p. m., when he died. An investigation will be made by a Coroner to-day.

A CASE FOR MR. BERGH. Mr. Bergh has done a good work in overhauling the milkmen at the Eric Railway Ferry, who were in the habit of overloading their horses. He should

answered, "No." I never knew Mr. Kenrick to tell me an untruth, but he may have done so. I took his word for it.

Thomas's testimony resumed: I was surprised to find the Inspector acted as he did in letting things pass so loosely; I believed him to be shrewd, sharp, and exacting in his examinations; I had no idea the Inspector believed the law to be the last the last visit: I

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## WASHINGTON.

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION—THE INDIAN OUTRAGES IN ARIZONA—PROBABLE CONVICTION OF EX-CONGRESSMAN BOWEN—THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 31, 1871 Joint Committee of the House and Semte on the Ku-Kiux outrages will resume its sessions at the Capital to-morrow, and will have in consultation some of the sest prominent gentlemen in the South. The Committee lecided some time ago to obtain the views and knowl arolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, and to this end the ames of five or six prominent gentlemen from each of those States were selected, and they have been sum moned to appear before—the Committee for consultation as to the whole question under investigation. The selec-

tion has not been confined to Republicans, but intelligent

and honest men have been chosen whose statements

will have weight with the public. Some of those sum

Reports are now coming into the Indian Bureau which fully confirm those heretofore published in regard to the troubles among the Little Osages in the Indian Ter-ritory and the Apaches of Arizona. It is not thought that a war will grow out of the recent fights between the former tribes and the white settlers, as matters have The Indians of Arizona are now the most troublesome friendly to the whites. During the third session of the XLIst Congress the Indian Bureau asked for an approprintion of \$40,000, with which to feed and care for these tribes, and an item providing for it passed the House, main, therefore, in charge of the military. A member of the Board of Indian Commissioners will probably go to Arizona to advise the Indians, and induce them to go voluntarily upon a reservation. It is still hoped that, if

The trial of ex-Congressman C. C. Bower for having one or two more wives then are allowed outside of Utah, is still going on here, and excites great interest. The indications now are that Bowen will not only be conricted of bigamy, but also of forgery. It appears that the Court in New-York, which Bowen affirmed had granted him a divorce from a previous marriage, reports corded, and no papers of any kind; also, that the Clerk's name of Bowen and the divorced wife inserted. U. S has been fraud and forgery, and that witnesses and papers will be at once sent forward. One of Bowen's at orneys said in Court to-day that if the charges made were substantiated, and it appeared he had been de eived by Bowen, he should retire from the case. Bowen's ball was increased to \$7,500.

The proposals for materials for the construction of the new State Department building will be opened on the sth proximo. The excavation for the foundation will be nenced in a few days. The appropriation already made is to erect for the State Department a south wing of a building, somewhat similar in form to the Treasury Department, on the site of the War and Navy De partment buildings; and other appropriations will hereafter be made to erect the center build ing and north wing, which will be occupied by those Departments. The plans for the new wing are now preparing, but have not yet been fully determined on. The dimensions of the entire new building will be about the same as those of the Treasury Department, with two interior courts, but the style of architec-ture will be entirely different, as it will be full Rennats sance, instead of Ionic, with basement, three full stories, and Mansard roof. The south front will be about 265 building, when completed, will be 480 by 265 feet, outside dimensions. The interior of the building will be arranged in a manner similar to the Treasury, the rooms being made of any size desired by the removal of the file-cases of mahogany or walnut, which will form the partitions. About 180,000 cubic feet of granite will be required for the

for the guidance of the United States Sub-Treasurers and designated depositories, a table classifying the United States loans on which interest falls due July 1. They comprise those of Feb. 8, 1861; July 17, 1861; the loan of 1863, known as the 1881s; and the consolidated loans of 1865, 1867, and 1868.

A Collector of Internal Revenue, in one of the Alabams districts, recently reported to Commissioner Pieasonton that, on account of the disorganized condition of affairs in the vicinity of Huntsville, it was impossible to collect bert Counbs.
the Hon. John Scott, Peter Carter.
al Mills, Samuel C. Ferkins, Charles
sora the property held by deliver the books of the County Assessors the property held by delinquent tax payers, and sell it at the Court House, instead of within the miles of the property as the law requires. The Commissioner replies that the tax must be collected in the usual way, or a call made for local or Government aid.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue having author ized a Committee to select a new beer stamp lock, for the purpose of locking up beer barrel bung-holes, a report was made in confidence, which, by its premature publication prevents the adoption of the lock selected. Secretary Boutwell has decided that the Government nust pay for the locks used on United States Customs

warehouses, and that ordinary inexpersive locks are sufficient, while distillers must use the locks, costing \$16 each, and pay for them themselves. Gen. James H. Baker, the recently appointed Commis doner of Pensions, has been in the city for several days past, and will enter upon the duties of his office to-u

Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury De-

partment was made to-day,

There is a lively scramble for the office of Collector of

the port of Mobile. Two delegations from Alabama are now in the city, and to-day presented the claims of their respective candidates to Secretary Boutwell. One strongly urged him to retain Mr. Miller, the present Collector, and the other recommended with equal warmth the appointment of ex-Senator Warner. Senator Spencer also had an interview with the Secretary, and begged him to appoint one Col. Pierson. Ex-Senator Warner has

declined the Governorship of New Mexico.

The corporations of Washington and Georgetown and the Levy Court of the District of Columbia cease to exist at 12 o'clock to-night. The model of a statue of Gen. Scott, to be erected in

this city, has been completed at Newberg, N. C., and Col. Schriver, Surgeon-Gen. Barnes, and Gerg. Michler, leave Washington this evening for the purpose of inspect-ing it. Vice-President Colfax was conveyed in a carriage, this

evening, to the railroad depot, where he took passage in a special car for his home in Indiana. He was accompanied by Dr. Bliss, Mr. Todd, his private secretary, and several others. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has under consider

tion the case of the Cleveland and Toledo and the Michigan Southern Railroads, involving the payment of tax to the amount of \$515,000. These and other similar cases will be considered severally on their own merits, irrespective of the questions decided in the New-York Central Railroad case, although some of the points may

Central Railroad case, although some of the points may be analogous.

In testimony taken before the Southern Claims Commission to-day, a witness mentioned, as lone of the devices adopted by Unionists to escape being draifed into the Rebel army, that the person threatened with conscription sometimes placed a piece of paper marked "45 years of age" inside his boot, and some friends or neighbors indispurably above the age would then swear of their own knowledge that the unwilling candidate for the Confederate army was over 45 years of age.

The following comparative statement for receipts has been prepared by the Internal Revenuel Oilles: Collections from 1st July, 1800, to 31st May, 1876, \$158, 60,007 at from July, 1870, to May 31, 1811, 1817, 1858, 41 decrease, \$26,855,311 17. Collections for May, 1870, \$21,164,296 97 for May, 1871, \$11,003,946 81; decrease, \$10,101019 26.

Mr. Bickford of Falmouth, Me., was killed yes-

by a kick from a victors horse.

John Welch and an invalid son were knocked ....The first fatal accident in the Yosemite Valley occurred on Monday, Giasomo Campi of San Francisco having falson from one of the cliffs, fracturing his skall, and dying in a few hours.

Mrs. John Cogan of West Hartford, Conn., used crosses is lighting a fire on Tuesday. An explosion followed, when er infant child was burned to death and bereeff so badly intered that be died resterior. Court pesterday, and held to bail on charges of swindling hotel accepts. The proprietors of the St. James of Boston and the St. Nicholas of New York have claims against him for board.

... In Chicago, on Tuesday, Martin Benda, age 21, shot Catherine Neckalaw, age 20, inflicting a mortal wound, and thus that himself, duing immediately. They were engaged to be married, but on the occasion of the German procession, on Monday, Cathagans went and driving with another young man, and this so excited Martin a inclinially as to lead to the number and outside.